

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Contributing Editor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
Rates—For one square (10 lines) first week, 50 cents; subsequent weeks, 25 cents; for one month, \$1; for three months, \$2.50; for six months, \$4; for one year, \$7.
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Special Reports made for agreed consideration.

CALLING MEETING OF CITIZENS IN BLOOMFIELD.

The outgoing Township Committee, according to custom, called a meeting of citizens on Monday evening last, to hear their financial report for the year and to consider what appropriations will be needed for the coming year.

A large audience, considering the state of the weather—it being one of the most inclement evenings of the season—evinced the interest felt in the occasion. Still the number present could not have exceeded one-fourth of the voters of the town and we were sorry to miss many of those who are among our most thoughtful, reliable and enterprising citizens.

Hon. J. F. Samsay was called to the chair and J. P. Folsom made Secretary. The annual report of the Council, which had already been printed, was placed in the hands of all who desired it and, at the request of the Chairman, read and explained in detail by the Township Clerk. This was done in a very clear and deliberate manner and was generally understood.

The Collector's Account shows a deficiency for taxes of 1874, uncollected, of \$19,435.19. We understand, however, that a number of reported delinquents have paid since the report was sent to the printer.

The Poor Master's Account shows a credit balance unexpended, of \$338.10, which, it is thought, indicates good management on the part of Mr. Walker, the Overseer. His administration of this department is well spoken of by the members of the Council.

The Outing Account shows a balance in cash on hand of \$176.40. The Bond Interest Account shows a credit balance unexpended of \$236.59.

The Cross Walk, the Side Walk Grading and the Public Grounds Accounts respectively show a debit balance for excess of expenditures over funds in hand of \$339.89; \$1,139.84; and \$42.49. There is a *side walk account* showing a credit balance of \$3,651.15.

Road District Number Two has a credit balance for sidewalks of \$283.14 and Number Four of \$31.81.

School District Number Six has a credit balance of \$103.73 and Number Seven of \$87.77.

The Lighting Account has a credit balance of \$4,429.31.

New Road Account is charged with \$337.28. *Old Lamp Account* is credited by \$23.87.

The multiplicity of little and not well understood accounts tends to confuse the reader. The continuing account of the explanatory accompaniment of each item which it could have done no harm to supply, and which is customary in all such accounts to give. To this criticism we except four items, *new lamp, new lamp, new lamp, new lamp*, and also the \$3.37, which were omitted from the report.

The other twenty-three have no assigned cause for the disbursement. Of course some of them can be inferred and no doubt all of them are proper and necessary, but the Council should not be willing to leave the integrity and propriety of their disbursement to the people's funds to such interpretations as are generally made only by pure, noble, intelligent minds. The absence of the certification of the accounts by disinterested and capable auditors, after a thorough examination, was very properly noticed by one of the speakers during the evening.

After the report the subject of appropriations for the coming year was announced in order by the chairman. The condition of the present Poor House and the necessity of a new one in a more central location, as well as of a secure place of detention for prisoners under arrest and awaiting commitment, was discussed by Messrs. C. J. Turner, G. W. Cook, J. C. Beach, A. G. McCombe, Wm. Parsons and J. K. Oakes; following which a resolution was adopted authorizing the incoming Town Committee to select and purchase a new and central site and build a new poor house, and a prisoner's lock-up, at an expense not exceeding \$8,000; part of the money to be raised this year and the balance next year.

Other discussions respecting the *New Road Law*, the powers it confers upon the Town Council, etc., was had in which nothing definite was arrived at except the development of a prevailing sentiment in favor of economy.

The appropriations were proposed and approved by a majority of the meeting, but will require confirmation at the town election next Tuesday, to make them binding on the town.

For Roads, \$500
" Poor, 2500
" Contingencies, 3000
" Cross Walks, 1500
" Public Grounds, 500
" New Poor House and Lock-up, 3000

The CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—We cannot but regard it unfortunate that this bill, has become a law. Unfortunately, we think, for the colored race whom it was professedly designed to benefit. President Grant's approval of it has weakened our confidence in his discretion, philanthropy, patriotism and independence. We shall probably have something more to say about this enactment.

GOVERNMENT.—The bill to admit Colorado into the Union as a state has passed both Houses of Congress and only awaits the signature of the president to constitute the child a member in good standing.

HUMAN HAIR.—This has got to be a very important article of commerce. The preparation of it for the adornment of ladies' previous heads has become a specialty of late. Probably few are doing more business in this line, or more acceptable to the ladies than our friend PATTY of New York whose advertisement on the next page will attract attention.

TOWN AFFAIRS—ROADS.

Citizens of Bloomfield have no need to feel discouraged at the small appropriation for roads, i. e. for street improvements. It is not money that is wanted in the first place, or chiefly. It is MAX. We need high minded, unselfish, courageous men who will not betray the trust committed to them. Men who will make a sacrifice, if need be, for the public interest, and devote time and thought to public affairs. Men who are capable of entertaining just conceptions and honest convictions of the wants of our town; independent enough to avow them; intelligent enough to maintain them with arguments, and manly enough to yield to the force of superior reasons when fairly supported.

Again we say with confidence there will be no lack of money if we put the right men into office. The people are sick and tired of such abortions of Councilmanic authority and rule as we have had for some two years past. We speak thus of the Council as a whole and as it respects the results of its incompetency. There have been one or two in each board that would have done splendidly if a majority had been of the right stamp, but what could one or two do against five? Neither do we speak against the estimable character of our past Councilmen as private citizens. None can hold them in higher respect in this regard than we do. But we ought not to continue to suffer in our town interests and credit from the incompetency or inefficiency of men because they are good men and well disposed. Let us put only good men—no that is not the word—*true men, known to be such*, into the Town Council and, if possible, into every office. Then we shall find that the appropriations will be adequate to their wants and the Street Improvement Law will not remain a dead letter. With such a Council Board as we should have and may have, Bloomfield would take a new start toward the pinnacle of fame and centre of attraction.

STREET HEATER.—We know of no steam heater that gives such unqualified and continued satisfaction as that supplied by the Angell & Blake Manufacturing Company of 708 Broadway, N. Y. The one this firm put up for the Editor of this paper in his residence in 1870 has given perfect satisfaction ever since without costing an additional dollar.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—We have received a printed copy of a short, emphatic and courteous speech of our representative in Congress, Hon. Marcus L. Ward, on Feb. 10, in vigorous support of the principle and duty of protection to American industry.

A "CONSTANT READER," in a note to us, "regrets" the license we permitted our Brooklyn Special Correspondent in his last week's letter to "brute Mr. Richards of Montclair for giving his testimony in the Milton-Beecher case." We only allude to it at the earnest request of "constant readers." Our special correspondent is a reliable Brooklyn gentleman whom we know so well that we did not deem it necessary to scrutinize and prune his letters. His reflections upon the witness referred to may have been needlessly severe, but it accorded with the general sentiment that we have seen expressed in the reports of the trial.

The harshest thing we would say of his testimony is that it was unfortunate. We are happy to know that Mr. Richards stands well in our community as a Christian gentleman and a useful citizen.

PIANO TEXING.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Robert Morris under special notices.

OUR WEEKLY EXCHANGER.—We cannot refer to these every week, but we are happy to emphasize occasionally our high appreciation of some of them.

HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, is a most vibrant artistic and literary painter of "the times and manners," the thought and work of statesmen, philanthropists and orthodox Christianity. It is by turns amusing, entertaining and instructive and is always safe and valuable.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, is a very superior work of its kind. It is especially useful to the mechanic and the manufacturer and will be prized by all educated and thoughtful men. In the current number are no less than 128 separate and interesting articles.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER is a valuable agricultural weekly—a rural, literary and family newspaper.

HARPER'S BAZAAR is a reliable and safe weekly for the ladies and the home.

Among our religious weeklies we can unqualifiedly commend the *New York Observer*, *The Methodist*, *The New York Evangelist*, *The Christian at Work*.

In addition to any or all of these, every citizen of Bloomfield, Montclair, etc., should also take the SATURDAY GAZETTE, for its important local intelligence and its carefully furnished columns of valuable information on subjects of general interest.

For Saturday Gazette.

THE NEW MAP OF BLOOMFIELD. No. 2.

We have gained another step in the inquiry with reference to the township map.

It is now known that the descriptions of the streets were not procured from the records, that the lines thereof were not traced on the ground, and that their bearings and distances do not appear on the map. This being admitted it follows that the map was not made in strict accordance with law, and that, as it is not the special map, thereby authorized, there was no warrant of law for drawing it at all. Yet it is held strangely enough, that the map is all that is to be desired of the existing streets. I should be disposed to let this pass without criticism, remembering that it requires greater courage to acknowledge a fault than to storm a city, if while it denotes an error it did not also tend to propagate it.

It is also said that the map as made may be made available in making the plan or scheme of streets, under provisions of the second section of the act. Well, so may a

blank sheet of paper be so made available. The map will be more useful than the blank sheet in this, that it shows us how streets in Bloomfield that are very crooked and ought to be straightened; and others that ought to be extended; further by looking on it a fair judgment can be formed as to the *lines* of old streets which changes in them should be made. Here the usefulness of the map over the blank sheet ceases. It is absolutely necessary that the centre lines of existing streets be traced on the ground before you begin the survey for new ones; it is because this is so that the law directs that a map of the existing streets be first made, as a necessary basis for new work. Let one instance show this so plainly that no one can fail to see. The length of a new street having its termini in old ones is to be entered on the plan or scheme of streets; you cannot measure this distance before you know where the lines of the old street are. The blank sheet will not help you to this knowledge; neither will the map as made, you must procure the descriptions of the streets from the records and trace their lines on the ground. You can then enter the distance on either the blank sheet or the map, but more correctly on the blank sheet.

ARRIVAL.—Mr. Jarvis Poloubet returned last week from a short trip to England and the Continent. He was welcomed home by a serenade from the German Musical club of our village as well as by all his fellow citizens.

ARRESTED.—A youth, named Chas. Oakley, resident in Bloomfield has been taken into custody by Constable, charged with various thefts.

MONTCLAIR.

Town Council—Montclair.
MARCH 3RD.
The Commissioners Report on Walnut Ave., was taken up and no objection being made the same was ratified.

The Commissioners Report on Montclair Avenue, was taken up and no objections being made the same was ratified. This Avenue will be 60 feet wide and extend from Walnut street depot to Watchung Ave., and opens up a fine part of the town for beautiful building sites.

The Commissioners Report on Midland Avenue, from Claremont Ave. to Watchung Ave., was taken up. Objections by several parties to the assessments which have been made. It was laid on the table.

Objections also were made to that portion of Midland Ave. between Bloomfield Ave. and Claremont Ave., chiefly on account of the assessments and it was also laid on the table.

Commissioners Report and map in regard to Walnut street, East end, was received and the evening of 24th, March at 7 o'clock parties in interest to appear before the council to present objections, if any are held.

Current Monthly bills presented and those that were approved were ordered paid.

SNOW.—A new snow storm fell on Wednesday, making very fine sleighing again. It will be but a transient visitor this time. We cheerfully give it "leave of absence."

THE SNOW FALLS during this winter have amounted to full 40 inches depth hereabouts.

MAGNIFICENT.—One of the most extensive and beautiful views to be had anywhere can be enjoyed at the window in the Council chamber, Jacobs Building. It embraces within its ken one twentieth of the population of the whole United States.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE MONTCLAIR PUBLIC SCHOOL.
The action just taken by the Trustees of the Montclair Public School as published in the GAZETTE last week, deserves mention in the brief comment we then made upon it. We look upon it as a move of vast significance and of far reaching consequences. It unquestionably shows that the trustees and their chosen teachers are unitedly agreed that this school shall not be a sham. That its corner stone shall be thoroughness. That its pupils shall be seekers for knowledge, thinkers, students.

It shows moreover that these trustees themselves have not been carelessly unmindful of their weighty responsibility, nor indifferent to the trust of priceless value committed to them. Their intelligent zeal and anxious investigations, their repeated visits, full of conference, with the principal, and watchful observation of the progress of the school; detected a falter which was working serious harm. It could only be neutralized and overcome by most radical treatment. Fortunately these gentlemen, citizens, fathers, were equal to the task, worthy custodians of the richest treasures of their fellow townsmen.

The remedy was applied. It is embodied in the resolutions of their circular to the parents of the school, published in our last week's issue. Every scholar to continue another year in his or her present class. To take that time to review and study up the branches already gone over, to master them completely as an indispensable preparation and condition for promotion to the next grade above or for a diploma.

The cheerful acquiescence of parents and pupils in this ruling is significant of their grateful confidence in the teachers and the trustees, as well as of their just appreciation of the true ends of educational training and discipline.

But, its sequel! Who can describe, or adequately conceive of it? It is analogous to the effect made by substituting for the decaying piles that support the wharves of our commercial metropolis, solid walls of enduring granite, firmly embedded below the rushing tide. Omnipotence alone can scan the future of each of these human lives in their development; in their home power, transfused through generations to come; in their influence in Church and State, in society and business; and in their intelligent usefulness, sanctified to the good of mankind.

No one has a right to limit the course of the child's act of that School Board to the classes who are first affected by it. Knowledge is power, accumulating and interminable. The light of that example, so sweeping and so strong in favor of thoroughness and solidity, will be swift to make itself known far and wide by radiations from its own effulgence.

Believing thus and hoping to aid in disseminating this light we gladly turn our educational column as a *reflector* to facilitate the transmission of its rays to other school boards and educational centres, who may in their turn also become luminous.

Anything but sham or pretence in education. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. We would say to teachers and to trustees with sincere and heartfelt emphasis—Be thorough. Let every step be completely mastered and every proper thought become a possession, not of memory merely but of the intellect. Then it will be at the command of the will and ever available.

Our most enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. Peck, is laying a flag side walk on the east side of Midland Avenue the entire distance between Washington and Linden Avenues.

OUR GAS BILL for Feb. amounts to just \$4. Low enough. And we cheerfully bear testimony to the superior illuminating qualities of this Gas.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.—A meeting is called for Friday evening 5th inst. in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock, to nominate a ticket to be submitted to citizens for their votes at the Town Election on Monday next. No citizen in sympathy with the party should excuse himself from being present and looking after the interests of the town.

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NORTHFIELD—SLEIGHING INCIDENTS.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
"With the Corners," is a maxim having peculiar significance at present. A few weeks ago Mr. Isaac S. Crane, a gentleman residing in Washington place, Livingston, was returning from Orange on Northfield Avenue with a very spirited team and when within about half a mile of Northfield Church, on the western declivity of the second mountain, one strap of his bells, which was fastened to the harness in the middle, became disconnected at the end. One of the ends swung over and hit the other horse, when he became greatly excited and, communicating his fright to his mate, they set off at a fearful pace. The fastening of the pole immediately gave way at one side of the sleigh, causing it to take an indirect course, and the pole to press against one of the horses, which, with the continual whipping of the loose ends of the bell strap guided them up to a perfect frenzy. Mr. Crane, who is a large strong man, soon found that he could do more than guide their course, being utterly unable to check their progress in the least. The Road he generally travels crosses the Avenue at right angles near the church. He had presence of mind enough to avoid turning the corner and kept straight up the Avenue, hoping to get them under control before reaching the next corner, half a mile further on. He however soon overtook three teams and shouting to them to clear the way, two of them immediately gave him room, but the third one did not leave the track. Perhaps he was unwilling to yield his right. And why should he? Are we not the sovereign people? The writer was once trying to keep from under the feet of some horses in the city of New York, when a gentleman reminded him that they must not drive over him. But the idea of furnishing blood and bones for a legal experiment not appearing agreeable he preferred to relinquish his claim. One of Mr. Crane's horses dashed into the empty Hay Riggings with which the sled was furnished, the other was thrown to the ground and the race ended. The horses were but little injured.

A short time after, the same gentleman was riding out with his sister and having a corner to turn was careful to drive very slowly but the sleigh commenced to slide and meeting with some obstruction upset throwing both out upon the ice. The lady was quite badly bruised. Mr. Crane again escaped without being hurt.

On the 16th inst. Mr. Geo. W. Little, another resident of the township, was out riding with his family when his horse became unmanageable and in turning the same corner in Northfield which Mr. Crane managed to avoid in its previous ride, the sleigh tilted and the whole party consisting of Mr. Little, his wife and a small child were thrown violently to the ground. Mr. Little received a serious cut in the head and was taken up in an unconscious state, the others were not much injured. The sleigh righted up and the horses, after running all a mile, were stopped near home by a neighbor.

REMINISCENCES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

NAPLES—THE LAZZARONI.
The Lazzaroni, with all their peculiarities, their old time customs, and their originality, are a continual source of pleasure to us Northerners, who only half know the true spirit of Arab. We almost have a feeling of resentment for the government, which is fast extinguishing, by its wise laws, this curious sort of human beings.

United within a few years they have been a distinct class, living almost entirely in the open air, and by common consent have not been obliged to obey the minor laws of the government, but have taken care of themselves. They still elect their leader, *Capo Lazzaro*, each year, the election being decided by the party which can make the most noise in their open air caucus meetings. They sleep in baskets, under archways, or in any place where they can find a nook large enough to crawl in. Politically they have been of great importance, generally identifying themselves with conservatism, although of late years they have sided with Garibaldi.

The Bourbons used to keep the middle classes in check, by threatening to turn the Lazzaroni loose to pillage the city. By the way, these Bourbons had lots of such little theories of political economy. There are a great quantity of little stalls about the city, where ice and ice water is sold; it is said they originated with that dynasty, who thought that these drinks would keep the people cool during the hot summers, and they were less likely to revolt. But it is plainly evident that that government could not be kept alive by theories.

Masaniello, the most celebrated of their chiefs, is a name which once hears very often while in Naples, and he is a good specimen of a true Neapolitan; his whole life and energy, that had been lying idle for years, suddenly lighted by one little taper, bursts forth with a deafening explosion, and burns, but for a moment, with a glare which blinds everybody; then all is darker than before.

Spain had been putting one burden upon another, until this poor unfortunate people knew not how to live, and while they were groaning under their afflictions as if to crush out life entirely, she put a tax on the food of the Lazzaroni. It was too much; the people would not submit and the first time the tax was demanded there was a dispute, during which Masaniello came running up, shouting "No taxes, no taxes, down with the bad government."

It was the signal for an uprising, and the angry populace came flocking around him, proclaiming the daring *shaheran* their chief; a republic, which is always the aim of an oppressed people, was declared at once. An attempt was made by the viceroys to quell the disturbance, but it was unsuccessful, and he was obliged to accept articles, drawn up by the insurgent, abolishing the new laws, and giving them the power until the articles had

been ratified by the King of Spain. Immediately Masaniello threw off his rich robes, and kneeling at the Viceroy's feet declared himself again a *shaheran*. The people would not accept his resignation. But in a few hours while dining with his opponent, he became deliciously proud for a moment, when, having been in power only nine days, the very ones who had insisted that he should be their dictator were the foremost in bringing him to death—fickle people—the same yesterday as to-day.

We often hear of the rapacious character of Neapolitan calumniators, but when we compare them with our New York ones, they are not so bad after all. True, they will try to get all they can out of you, and may break the ninth commandment; but if you simply say *La Ruffa*, they dare not demand more than allowed by law. Perhaps it is not the "cabbies" who are in fault in some of our own cities, but it is too evident that a screw is loose somewhere.

We were speaking of improprieties as being frequent with this people, but we must not think that it is an undeviating rule. They sometimes hit the mark, and very well too. The last name I ever heard for a newspaper, especially a political one, was Neapolitan; one of the principal journals of Naples is called *Il Vangelo*—a good word for driving cattle. Can we do better?

THE GREAT TRIAL.

VIII.
GENERAL TRACY'S OPENING CONTINUED.—DIRECT CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—THE LETTER OF APOLOGY—WHY BESSIE TURNER WENT WEST—PAIN PORTRAITS OF THE "MUTUAL FRIEND"—BLACK-MAIL UNREQUITEDLY CHARGED—THE TRIAL'S PROPOSED TRIP TO EUROPE—MRS. WOODHULL AGAIN.

On Thursday General Tracy resumed his opening which he had commenced on Wednesday, and continued it even closer attention. He evidently realized the magnitude of the case and the issues involved in it, and gave slowly and with great deliberation the result of careful investigation and preparation. He has shown himself to be a lawyer of even greater ability than his most ardent admirers claimed him to be. Analytical and scholarly, vigorous, yet elastic, he has not lost sight of a single point in the case but has used each and all with an effect perfectly overwhelming. He continued through Friday and Monday, speaking in all about sixteen hours. He charged conspiracy in the most vigorous and uncompromising terms, reviewed the testimony for the plaintiff, pointed out its defects and inaccuracies and analyzed the character of the evidence as well as that of the witnesses who had testified.

The result was anything but gratifying to Mr. Tilton, who nervously shifted his position from side to side and looked as if he would cheerfully drop through the floor any distance, if it would but compassionately open for him to do so.

He characterized the testimony of Joseph H. Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother, as a needful piece of evidence, stating that if he had told Mr. Tilton's counsel what he was going to testify to before he took the stand they never would have allowed him to testify there.

On Friday he took up the letter of apology; not the garbled version which has appeared in the numerous statements emanating from the conspirators, but the original letter, which was handed to the jury while their attention was called to the internal evidence it contained of hasty preparation and the impossibility of its having been dictated by Mr. Beecher, who, according to the over-smart Moulton, refused to sign what that glib witness most positively swore he had just dictated. It was all in Moulton's handwriting, and the General said it will be satisfactorily proven that it was merely a hasty memorandum made by the witness after a long interview between himself and Mr. Beecher, between daylight and dark, and was not read by either of them. This emphatic denial of its authenticity and promise of proof in the same direction has caused a wonderful change in public opinion in Brooklyn which it will be hard to overturn. Moulton is also charged with inventing the threat to commit suicide, together with its attendant minutiae.

BESSIE TURNER.
It seems was sent West because she was circulating stories about Mr. Tilton and not Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Tilton's proposed trip to Europe was a move of his friend's with his cognizance into which it was supposed Mr. Beecher's friends could be drawn after establishing a paper with Mr. Beecher at its head. Mr. Tilton was to have charge of its foreign bureau until the Woodhull scandal had died out, when he was to return to this country and take a position on the editorial staff of the paper. The Bacon letter and the Lipartite agreement were duly discussed and Mrs. Moulton's testimony carefully dissected and its fabrication charged.

General Tracy compared the "true story" with the later, one, greatly to the damage of the plaintiff, and drew such a vivid portrait of the "Mutual Friend" that your correspondent begs leave to reproduce it here. It was brief but withering and reads as follows:

THE MODERN JUDAS ISCAHRIOT.
"But no words can do justice to this man; some *brave* artist would paint the man as he is can bring out his real character before mankind, and thank heaven, gentlemen, that portrait has been painted, and by one of the greatest artists the world has ever known. If any of you ever visit the beautiful City of Milan, you will find that next to its magnificent cathedral, on which thousands of saints and angels stand carved in heavenly vision, in the attitude of silent prayer, the pride and glory of that city is in the humble relic of an ancient monastery, upon the walls of which, four hundred years ago, the illustrious Leonardo da Vinci painted his almost inspired picture of the 'Last Supper'—a picture the colors of which are, too rapidly fading, but the fame of which will never die. And, gentlemen, in the most striking portrait of that group of disciples, you will recognize the standing likeness

of the red-headed man, the sharp-angled face, the cold and remorseless eyes of Judas Iscariot, and the same features in his legitimate successor, the Mutual Friend. There, on that consecrated wall, the portrait of Francis D. Moulton has stood waiting for his birth 400 years, and will stand for twice 400 years, and his resurrected Judas shall have sunk into eternal infamy."

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